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# BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

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*GILIA KENNEDYI*, n. sp.—Pubescent with spreading jointed hairs; dwarf, 1-4 inches high, branching from near the base; branches strict, ascending, fastigiate-corymbose; leaves opposite, palmately 3-5 parted, the divisions filiform or acerose, 3-5 lines long; flowers scattered below and crowded on the ends of the branches, yellow; peduncles very short, a line or less in length; calyx deeply parted, the divisions with filiform green ribs and broad white-scarious margins below; lobes of the corolla obovate, erose-denticulate, thrice as long as the short (2 lines long) campanulate tube, a dark-purple crescent-shaped spot on the inside of the throat at the base of each lobe and a lighter purple ring in the lower half of the tube; filaments inserted a little above the middle of the tube, glabrous; anthers exerted; seeds with a mucilaginous coat not emitting spiral threads.

Collected for Dr. J. T. Rothrock in Kern County, California, in the spring of 1876, by Mr. William L. Kennedy, for whom it is named.—THOS. C. PORTER, *Euston, Pa.*

ILLINOIS LICHENS.—Mr. J. Wolf, of Canton, Illinois, has zealously collected the Lichens of his region for several years, and the following list is made up from the specimens sent to me. The district appears to be quite rich in earth lichens, some of which are rare and interesting, and the search for which would doubtless be profitable, and in rail lichens belonging to the genera *Lecidea* and *Biatora*, which are peculiarly subject to be modified by this substrate, and thereby rendered difficult to determine. There are also in the same habitat many small fungi which simulate lichens so closely that they can safely be distinguished only by the microscope.

*Ramalina calicaris* Fr.

*Cetraria ciliaris* Ach.

*Alectoria jubata* (L.) var. *chalybeiformis* Ach.

*Theloschistes parietinus* (L.) Norm.  
*concolor* (Dicks.)

*Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach.  
*perforata* (Jacq.) Ach. var. *crinita* Tuck.  
*tiliacea* (Hoffm.) Flk.  
*Borreri* Turn.  
*saxatilis* (L.) Fr.  
*olivacea* (L.) Ach.  
*caperata* (L.) Ach.

*Physcia speciosa* (Wulf., Fr.) var. *hypoleuca* Ach.  
*stellaris* (L.) Nyl.  
? *cæsia* (Hoffm.) Nyl.  
*obscura* (Ehrh.) Nyl.  
*ulverulenta* (Ehrh.) Nyl.

*Pyxine cocæa*, (Sw.) Nyl., var. *sorediata* Tuck.

*Peltigera canina* (L.) Hoffm.

*Heppia Despreauxii* Mont.

*Pannaria molybdæa* (Pers.) Tuck., var.  
*cronia* Nyl.  
*nigra* (Huds.) Nyl.  
*byssina* (Nyl.) Tuck.

*Collema pycnocarpum* Nyl.  
*cyrtaspis* Tuck.  
*nigrescens* (Huds.) Nyl.  
*pulposum*, Bernh.  
*limosum* (Ach.) Nyl.

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*Leptogium pulchellum* (Ach.) Nyl.  
*tremelloides* (L. fil.) Fr.  
*chloromelum* (Sw.) Nyl.  
*subtile* Nyl.

*Placodium vitellinum* (Ehrh.) Hepp.  
*aurantiacum* (Lightf.) Næg.  
*cerinum* (Hedw.) Næg.  
*sideritis* Tuck.  
*campidivum* Tuck.  
*ferrugineum* (Huds.) Hepp.

*Lecanora subfusca* (L.) Ach.  
*varia* (Ehrh.) Fr.  
*elatina* Ach., var. *ochrophæa* Tuck.  
*cerina* (Pers.) Sommerf., var.  
*pruinosa* Ach.

- Rinodina Ascociscana* Tuck.  
*sophodes* (Ach.) Mass.  
*alboatra* (Hoffm.)  
*constans* (Nyl.) Tuck.
- Pertusaria velata* (Turn.) Nyl.  
*pertusa* (L.) Ach.  
*leioplaca* (Ach.) Schær.  
*pustulata* (Ach.) Nyl.
- Conotrema urceolatum* (Ach.) Tuck.
- Gyalecta pineti* (Schräd.) Tuck.  
 2 *tricialis*, n. sp.
- Cladonia turgida* (Ehrh.) Hoffm.  
*pyridata* (L.) Fr.  
*fimbriata* (L.) Fr.  
*gracilis* (L.) Fr.  
*squamosa*, Hoffm.  
*furcata* (Huds.) Fr.  
*mitrula* Tuck.  
*rangiferina* (L.) Hoffm.  
*macilenta* Hoffm.  
*cristatella* Tuck.
- Biatora coarctata* (Hoffm.) Fr.  
 ? *flexuosa* Fr.  
 3 *russula* (Ach.) Mont.  
*sanguineo-atra* (Fr.) Tuck.  
*exigua* (Chaub.) Fr.  
*uliginosa* (Schräd.) Fr.  
*peliaspis* Tuck., ined.  
 4 *rudis*, n. sp.  
 5 *atropurpurea* (Mass.) Tuck.  
 6 *rubella* (Ehrh.) Rabenh.  
*chlorantha* Tuck.  
*cyphalea* Tuck.  
*geophana* Nyl.  
*fossarum* (Duf.) Mont.  
*resinæ* Fr.
- Lecidea myriocarpoides* Nyl.
- Buellia parasema* (Ach.) Kbr.  
*myriocarpa* (DC.) Mudd.
- Opegrapha varia* (Pers.) Fr.
- Graphis scripta* (L.) Ach.  
*dendritica* Ach.
- Arthonia pyrnhula* Nyl.  
*lecidella* Nyl.  
*pateilulata* Nyl.  
 7 ? *dispersa* Nyl.  
*astroidea* (Ach.) Nyl.  
*punctiformis*, Ach.  
*spectabilis* Flot.  
*laidiosa* Nyl.
- Mycoporum pycnocarpum* Nyl.
- Calicium roscidum* (Flk.) Nyl. var. *trabinellum* Nyl., and var. *drosodes* Tuck. ined.  
*subtile* Fr.  
*trachelinum* Ach.
- Endocarpum arboreum* Schwein.  
*pusillum* Hedw.
- 8 *Thelocarpon* [*Segestria*] *Laureri* Flot.
- Sagedia lactea* Kbr.
- Verrucaria epigæa*, Pers., Ach.  
*nitescens* Pers.  
*rupestris* Schräd.
- Pyrenula thelena* (Ach.) Tuck.  
*punctiformis* (Ach.) Næg.  
*gemmata* (Ach.) Næg.  
*leucoplaca* (Wallr.) Kbr.  
*glabrata* Ach.  
*nitida* Ach.  
*lactea* (Mass.) Tuck.

NOTE.—1. A curious Collemaceous plant was sent me by Mr. Wolf, which seems to be new. It occurs on the earth and when dry looks like a thin, black crust, much resembling the nostoc which occurs in similar situations. When wet it becomes brown and swells like a *Collema*, and has the internal structure of the Genus. Several specimens were sent me, but only one small one was fertile. It has small, lacanorine apothecia. The spores are simple, ovoid, about 14 thousandths of a millimetre in length. It is much to be desired that more fertile specimens should be obtained, and submitted to some competent botanist to determine. It may be near *C. myriococcum* Ach.

2. This is a new species, which has only occurred before, in very small quantity, in New Bedford, Mass. It occurs on the earth, and is the smallest known *Gyalecta* and hardly to be detected except when the earth is moist. Additional specimens would be very acceptable. Mr. Wolf seems to have found it but once in small quantity.

3. A single specimen of this species occurred on honey locust. It is a Southern lichen, but has been found in Massachusetts.

4. A new species, which was first found in New Bedford, Mass. It has very numerous, black apothecia, and large spores. Mr. Wolf states that it is abundant.

5. The plant occurred on rails and is obscure and doubtful, but it has the spores of the species.

6. Various forms of this polymorphous species were sent. Most of them were blackened conditions on rails. Var. *inundata* occurred on rocks.